

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1883.

No. 40.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BATTLEFORD, August 2nd, 1883.

Prof. Kenaston reached here last week and went down on the north side.

Forest ranger Connor and two settlers from Ontario left for Edmonton yesterday.

Mr. Wadsworth, inspector of Indian farms and agencies, is here working his way westward.

Coleridge's mill was safely landed at Turtle river on Monday and will soon be in working order.

Inspector Griesbach will relieve Inspector Gagnon at Ft. Saskatchewan, who will command here.

Big Bear is here, waiting for the commissioner. He will be hungry before the meeting takes place.

Mr. Macfee, D.L.S., and Mr. Sprague, timber merchant, from Winnipeg, left this morning to survey a timber limit at Edmonton.

Col. Richardson has been transferred to Regina and left this morning for Swift Current. His successor will be appointed shortly.

Canon Cooper, of the society for propagation of the gospel, and Mr. Albrecht, an English gentleman of property are here and will leave for Edmonton in a few days.

Steamer Northcote is lying at Pitt, awaiting high water. The Manitoba got as far as this place on Sunday with a lot of up river freight, which was unloaded while she went back for Battleford goods, put ashore at Carlton. On her return she will reload and try to get up the river.

LOCAL.

RASPBERRIES ARE RIPE.

SATURDAY and Sunday last were most sultry.

J. A. B. MILTON left for Peace river on Tuesday.

S. B. WILLIAMS left for Ft. Pitt per raft on Tuesday.

J. NORRIS left for the track on Friday of last week.

LACROSSE practice this evening at the usual time and place.

AD. McPHERSON and H. Bleecker left for Calgary on Thursday.

THE public school children are enjoying their summer holidays now.

G. GAGNON sold a milch cow recently to D. Carey for \$100. Cattle's riz.

E. J. LAWRENCE left for Ft. Vermillion, Peace river, on Saturday last.

AD. McPHERSON's train pulled out for Red Deer city on Tuesday evening.

THREE cart loads of freight arrived for J. A. McDougall & Co. on Tuesday.

J. A. McDUGALL & Co. have received a hay scale, which they will put up shortly.

THE river is higher now than when the North West arrived on her last trip of last season.

E. CAREY, of Norris & Carey, has been ill for some time past from a bilious attack. He is recovering.

TWENTY-FOUR new settlers have taken land on the Little Red Deer river, seventeen miles above Red Deer city.

THE road from Red Deer river to Edmonton is dryer than that from Red Deer to Calgary, something very unusual.

D. B. WILSON and party arrived in on Wednesday with twelve cart loads of agricultural machinery and implements.

W. ANDERSON, Indian agent, left for Saddle lake yesterday to meet Mr. Wadsworth, inspector of Indian agencies.

A HIGHLAND piper, with his instruments of torture, is one of the latest additions to the musical resources of Edmonton.

ROBERT KELLY and Charles Gropp, of the county of Perth, Ont., arrived from Swift Current on Friday evening of last week.

S. LUCAS, farm instructor at Peace hills, accidentally shot himself through the hand last week, while taking the charges out of a revolver.

THE liquor seized from Kelly & McLeod on Thursday of last week was returned to them by Capt. Gagnon on Tuesday. All quiet on the Potomac.

MAIL arrived on Wednesday evening last exactly on time, with six bags of mail matter. The mail going east closed at 7 o'clock on Friday evening.

A LETTER was received last mail by T. Anderson, crown timber agent from Sir Hector Langevin saying that the government telegraph line would be completed and put in a state of thorough repair as soon as possible, and be kept up thereafter.

T. CHITTICK and J. Peacock left the lower mill on Tuesday for Battleford with a raft of 30,000 feet of lumber and 25,000 shingles for A. Macdonald & Co.

MR. HARDISTY has telegraphed a request that the North West be sent from the lower river to bring up the cargoes for this point now lying at Pitt and Battleford.

A HEAVY hail storm occurred at Blind Man's river on Tuesday of last week, knocking the leaves off the trees and flattening the grass in the latest and most improved style.

A SMALL field of barley belonging to the H.B.Co., lying near the fort, was cut on Tuesday, the 31st of July. The grain was ripe and plump, and the crop exceptionally heavy.

THE H.B.Co. have sold all their saw logs which escaped in the rafts last summer and are now lying along the river banks between Edmonton and Battleford, to parties in Battleford.

GRAIN is all out in head, and some fields of barley are nearly ready to cut. Wheat is generally short in the straw, owing to the dry weather. For the same reason weeds are scarcer than usual.

MESSRS. D. Doty, T. B. VanEvery, and S. D. Mulkins, left on Sunday last for Medicine creek, a tributary of the Red Deer on its north side, to inspect a timber limit owned there by the two former gentlemen.

D. ROSS and A. Taylor have instituted very pretty aquariums at their respective places of abode. The little fish do not receive any food except that naturally contained in the rain or river water with which they are supplied, and yet they grow well.

WHEN the Royal Mail left for Calgary on Tuesday of last week the driver took the Pigeon lake instead of the Bow river road, and only discovered his mistake when he arrived at the steep bank of the Whitemud at the crossing of the latter trail.

It seems that we were mistaken in our account of the proceedings at the Indian office on Tuesday of last week. The Indians did not actually seat Mr. Lucas in the agent's chair, but they expressed their earnest desire that he should occupy that position.

A. D. PATON received by the late mail from his brother in Brazil a bouquet of artificial flowers made from the feathers of birds native to that country, the naturally bright colors of the feathers supplying the tints necessary in the make up of the flowers.

THERE is considerable excitement at Calgary over the recent silver quartz discoveries at the summit of the Kicking Horse pass. Specimens have been brought into Calgary in which native silver can be plainly seen and which will assay at the rate of \$1,500 to the ton.

W. BANNERMAN, ex-M.P. for north Renfrew and brother of J. M. Bannerman, late of Edmonton, has been appointed postmaster at Calgary and is now there. He has received orders to start, on and after the 15th instant, a weekly mail service between Calgary and Edmonton.

J. EAMER, of the south side, lost a horse on Saturday last. The animal was picketed with a long line near where Eamer and others were cutting hay. Something startled him, when he started off at full speed. The sudden stop when he reached the length of his line threw him down, breaking his neck.

HAYING is in full blast. Upland hay is short, but that in the swamps is very fine, and many swamps that have been too wet to cut for years can be cut easily now. Having been wet in the spring they were not burnt out and the old bottom of dead grass is a great hindrance to the working of the sulky rakes.

THE assertion a week or two ago in the BULLETIN that new potatoes were as large as hen's eggs, leaving it to be inferred that there were none larger, has called forth an indignant protest from Mr. D. Ross, who rises to explain that he had at that date potatoes as large as a man's fist and over three-quarters of a pound in weight, while Mr. Anderson, Indian agent had some weighing over a pound.

EDMONTON which has been in the background so long in the matter of connection with the outside world is well supplied just now. Two stage lines, a weekly and a fortnightly, are now or will shortly be in operation between this place and the end of the track, with still others in prospect. It is to be hoped that the battle of competition will not result similarly to that between the celebrated Kilkenny cats, for in that case we would be as badly off as ever. Pending the letting of a mail contract for this route both lines carry letters free.

THE headquarters of this H.B.Co. district is to be removed to Calgary, which will be the shipping point for supplies to this part of the district and the regions further north. Mr. Hardisty will supervise the district from Calgary, and Mr. James McDougall, late of Dunvegan, Peace river, will take charge at Edmonton. Mr. Hardisty will remove to Calgary next week.

AN Indian likes his little joke as well as anybody. While the circus was going on at the Indian office on Tuesday of last week the Indians got the agent's chair outside, and setting the ugliest brave in the band in it the others would come up, hat in hand, and beg from him. He would refuse them gruffly while they would make off hurriedly and with a disappointed air amid the laughter of the lookers on. Then the mock chief in the chair would be displaced by another, and the performance repeated to the infinite satisfaction of the crowd.

JAS. BREWSTER arrived from Morley, Bow river, on Thursday. When he left on the previous Saturday graders were working all along the C.P.R. line to the summit. The track runs close to the south bank of the river opposite Morley. The Cochrane company have rounded up a herd of 2,000 on the south side of the Bow river, and started them for their Kootenay range three weeks ago. They were still rounding up on the north side. The total count would probably reach 4,000 head. Beef cattle are scarce and dear. The price of beef ranges from 15c to 25c. The railway supply contract is let to the Stewart ranch company at 14c. Railroaders' wages are \$1.75 per day, but on the 1st of August the contractors at work in the mountains intended to raise the rate to \$2.50. Mr. Brewster made two trips between Calgary and Medicine Hat for freight this summer. In going down the second time he met the track layers thirty miles this side of the river, and in coming back caught up to them about seventy-five miles out.

THE following appointments in this vicinity—mostly renewals, however—have been made recently by lieutenant-governor Dewdney. To be justices of the peace, R. Hardisty, W. Anderson and W. Cust, Edmonton; W. R. Brereton, Jasper House; E. McGillivray, Victoria; W. McKay, Ft. Pitt; Jas. McDougall, Dunvegan; and W. E. Traill, Slave lake. In the further north country, R. McFarlane, Ft. Chippewyan; J. S. Camsell, Ft. Simpson; I. Cowie, Ft. McMurray; H. J. Moberley, Ft. Vermillion; J. Macauley, Ft. St. John; and W. McKay, Dunvegan, have also been appointed. To be notaries public: S. D. Mulkins and H. Bleecker, of Edmonton, and C. A. de Lagorgendiere, have been appointed. To be issuers of marriage licenses, Rev. D. C. Sanderson, Rev. Wm. Newton and R. Hardisty, of Edmonton; W. R. Brereton, of Jasper House, and Rev. H. B. Steinhauer, of Whitefish lake, have been appointed. In the further north, Rt. Rev. W. C. Bonpas, bishop of Athabasca, R. McFarlane, Jas. McDougall, H. J. Moberley and I. Cowie, have been appointed. Mr. W. L. Hardisty, of Mackenzie river, has been appointed justice of the peace and issuer of marriage licenses. The gentleman has been dead for some two years.

LAST winter G. Long of Sturgeon river settlement, found in a depression in the snow near his farm a large number of round gold colored pellets, from the size of a pin head or less to that of a pea, most of them being imbedded in a ball of snow which lay in the depression spoken of. Of all those who saw them here none knew what they were, but the general supposition was that they were of meteoric origin. A number of them were sent by the Rev. Mr. Baird to the Winnipeg historical society, which collection of wisdom puzzled over the question of what the pellets were for some time and finally, so far as is known, gave it up. The same gentleman sent a number to the meteorological observatory, Toronto, expecting to have some light thrown on the matter there. By last mail he received an answer as follows: "Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 2nd, and submitted the pellets you forwarded to professor Pike, of University college, who has analyzed them and states that they are seed pearls. I cannot help thinking therefore that Mr. Long was mistaken when he stated that they were discovered in a snow ball. Yours truly, Andrew B. Gordon, deputy superintendent." Edmonton leads the van. Equalled by few and excelled by none in soil, timber and coal, in this matter of possessing snow which produces seed pearls in such quantity as in the instance under notice, it has a fund of richness in comparison to which the diamond fields of Brazil, India or South Africa, are as a pauper asylum to Aladdin's palace. All honor to professor Pike for his highly satisfactory solution of this mystery.

MR. YOUNG arrived from Ft. Pitt on Saturday of last week, and reports the Northcote was stuck there on Friday the 20th of July, waiting for a rise of water. In her up trip she got a short distance above Pitt, but was unable to come through, so turned back and unloaded part of her cargo. She then made a second attempt, but did not get as far up as at first, owing to the water having fallen much lower. She turned back again with the intention of remaining at Pitt until a rise in the water took place. She had a large quantity of goods for the H.B.Co. at Edmonton and Calgary, and chief factor McDougall, who was on board, intended to use every means to get the freight through.

THE following is a copy of a memorandum received by A. Taylor, telegraph operator, bearing on the proposed change in the location of the telegraph line from the south to the north side of the Beaver hills: "No money was voted for altering the route west of Victoria trail. See if the people at Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton and Beaver lake settlements will agree to supply poles and remove the wire from the present trail to the route sent you free of cost to the government. We have only a little funds for such work. Try and get word from the people as soon as possible. See, in case they will not do the above, what they will do to assist us in altering the present route. The superintendent in chief at Ottawa desires to assist such a change of route if the people will assist us in so doing. H. GISHORNE." As the people generally do not seem to favor giving any assistance towards this project, but prefer securing communication with the C.P.R. telegraph line at Calgary if possible, Mr. Taylor has been at some pains to find out if they would give any active assistance to the latter project, and finds that they are so disposed. He has therefore memorialized the superintendent on the subject, setting forth the advantages to be gained by the construction of this line. The principal points are: The proposed route for the purpose of a line is first class; it would run along a main trail over which travel would be passing continually at all seasons; it would go through important settlements; the cost of building would be lower than the average owing to the possibility of utilizing Indian labor and the fact that timber for poles is handy along the whole route, except for some sixty miles at the southern end, on which the longest hauls would be twenty and twelve miles; the people of all the settlements would give pecuniary assistance; the total distance to the railway is only 198 miles, of which twenty miles is already covered by the spur line built by the citizens some years ago.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF MEETING. — A meeting of the Roman Catholic men of Edmonton is hereby called for Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, in St. Joachim's church, Edmonton. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

FOUND. — On Sunday, the 29th July, near the Presbyterian church, a tweed overcoat. Owner can have the same by paying expenses, on application to Mr. Henderson, at J. A. McDougall & Co.'s store.

INCORPORATION. — A public meeting to finally consider the question of the incorporation of Edmonton as a city, will be held in the school house on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock. By order of the committee.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE. — All parties holding permits from this office, who have not made their returns, are hereby notified to do so without any further delay. THOS. ANDERSON. Edmonton, August 3rd, 1883.

SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT COURT. — Division No. 3. — The sittings of the above court will be held in the school house, Edmonton, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the 6th day of December, 1883. L. J. MUNRO, clerk of the court.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE. — Making weekly trips between said points — leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Ft. St. stage leaves Edmonton on Monday, Aug. 6th. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, AUG. 4, 1898.

THE INDIANS.

It seems to be the general impression that the Indian rampus of last week is not the end but rather the beginning of such troubles in this district. A small supply of provisions has been allowed the bands taking part in the affair and they have gone home, but there is every probability that as soon as these provisions are exhausted they will attempt to repeat the performance, with what result cannot be foretold. It is most degrading for a government official to be obliged to sit before a lot of half-breed scoundrels and listen to such a tirade of abuse both of himself and the commissioner as the agent here was obliged to do on Thursday last week, for the non-fulfilment of promises the fulfilment of which was beyond his power; and on the other hand it is most aggravating to the Indians to know that after having made a solemn treaty with the government that treaty should not be fulfilled after the lapse of so many years, and that in consequence they individually and collectively are suffering, with no prospect of immediate relief. This feeling between the agent and the Indians—brought about by circumstances over which neither have any control, the one party knowing that he has the force of the country at his back and the other knowing only their own strength and necessities, and the fact patent to all that they have been wronged—is liable to lead to an open rupture at any moment, the consequences of which must necessarily be such as it would be in the last degree desirable to avert.

The case is simply this. When the treaty with the Indians was made they on their part agreed to give up their rights to the greater part of the country and live at peace with and under the laws and government of the whites, while the government on its part agreed that certain payments of money, clothing, ammunition, netting twine, implements and stock, should be made to the Indians in consideration of this. At the time the treaty was made the terms of it were considered to be so advantageous to the Canadian government that their agent, Lieut.-gov. Morris, was handing out the skies for his great ability in dealing with the Indians, and no complaint was made that any of the stipulations of the treaty were in any way unjust or burdensome to the government or difficult of being carried out on their part. If the Indians would only stick to their part of the bargain governor Morris was considered to have made a big hit, as he certainly had. Since that time the Indians have in no case attempted to overstep the limits agreed to by them at the treaty, while, except in the matter of the money payments, not one of the obligations taken upon themselves by government has been carried out, but to the letter of the giving of stock and implements. Had the government failed in any, even the smallest, part of their bargain the Indians would have had just cause for complaint, but having failed in these two most important particulars it is small wonder that abusive and threatening language has been indulged in, and it will be as little wonder if the threats are carried into effect.

Besides the specific promises made the Indians in the treaty, there is one clause which may be read either as making a promise or not, and it is upon this clause more than upon any other that the trouble and dissatisfaction has been built. The agents read it to mean one thing and the Indians another. The clause is that in relation to supplying them with food, and is as follows:

"In the event hereafter of the Indians comprised within this treaty being overtaken by a pestilence or a general famine the queen, on being satisfied and certified thereof by her Indian agent or agents, shall grant to the Indians assistance of such character and to such extent as her chief superintendent of Indian affairs shall deem to be necessary and sufficient to relieve the Indians from the calamity that has befallen them."

The literal reading of this is that the commissioner need not give an ounce of provisions in any case if he does not feel so disposed, while the Indians take it to mean that whenever they are in want their wants shall be relieved. The Indians consider that whatever provisions they receive under this clause they receive as a treaty right, while the agents consider that it is given as a favor and there are no obligations to give any at all, hence the continual demands and refusals and general clashing. If the clause only means what the agents consider it does, it means simply nothing; although there was no reason for its insert unless as a bait, while on the other hand the interpretation put upon it by the Indians is only reasonable. They had given over their country to be settled by the whites, and when that settlement was accomplished their mode of subsistence by hunting would be done away with. It was only natural that when they were in a position to make their own terms they should stipulate that the government through which they might be deprived of one means of subsistence should supply them with another. There was no hint then that in a few years they would be compelled to make their living by farming; although there were to be assisted in learning to farm—as an accomplishment, however, rather than as a trade. It is of no avail to say that the wording of this clause does not give the Indians the right to demand provisions in times of scarcity. There can be no doubt that was the understanding of the Indians at the time the treaty was made, and it was on that understanding that it was made, and now for the government or its agents to seek to avoid the obligations thus entailed by a mere quibble on words is most disgraceful. If the Indians agreed to the clause mentioned really understanding its meaning in English it must have been under the impression that the commissioner in whom was vested such discretionary powers would always be an upright man. It is needless to say that after the experience which they have gained during the past few years they would be very far from agreeing to such a stipulation now.

The question of what constitutes a time of famine is as hard to decide as any time of the whole treaty. The Indians construe it to mean any time that their ordinary means of support fail, while the agents consider that actually die of hunger there is no famine. The rights and wrongs of this matter depend greatly upon the standpoint from which it is observed, and there is room for a wide range of views between the government which purchases the provisions and the Indians who consume them.

There is one way, however, by which an arrangement could be come to in this matter that could hardly help but be satisfactory to both parties, and that is that when the Indians are unable to supply themselves with provisions by hunting they should be engaged as far as possible in farm work for themselves, the government supplying them with provisions while thus engaged. The objects to be served by this method on the part of the government would be to discourage applications for relief through idleness, keeping the persons employed out of the mischief found for idle hands and training them in the work by which they must ultimately support themselves. At the same time the Indians could not complain at being compelled to work for themselves while being fed. Since the establishment of the Indian farms this policy especially in the case of the Black Hills Indians who caused the late trouble, and as far as entered upon it has worked most satisfactorily. These three hands put in considerable crop last spring, and everyone who has seen it speaks very highly of its appearance and of the way the Indians have worked at it, while getting little or nothing from the white agent. At last the little ran out; they had no ammunition, and could get none; for some time they subsisted on young ducks, which their dogs could catch or themselves knock down with clubs; the time for hoeing their potatoes had come and prospects were no brighter, so in desperation they came in to the agent. They had been without eating for two days before arrival, and when they

came they could get nothing from him. They say he told them he had no provisions and if he had he would not give them any. He says he told them he would not give them any here, but would if they would go back to their reserves. Even in the latter case, they had just come from their reserves and knew there was nothing there for them. They made hostile demonstrations, and he sent for the police. Had it not been a case in which one party was scared and the other dared the circus would have opened right there. In future a very little more desperation on the one hand or confidence on the other and Canada will have a first-class Indian war upon her hands.

Discontent with the treatment they are receiving is universal among the Indians, and a very small match in such a condition of things might kindle a very large fire, that it would take many thousands of dollars and much blood to quench. Dealing with Indians is not child's play either in itself or in its possible results. It is time that a very great change took place in the principle of those dealings in this country. That a policy of truth and justice should be substituted for the present one of incompetency and deception, and if the change is not voluntarily made soon it may be brought about in a manner more startling and thorough than pleasant or beneficial.

Laying the treaty obligations to one side, as well as the improvement of the condition of the Indians, which is most desirable, there is one great ugly fact in this regard that should be taken cognizance of by the authorities, and that is that men, whether white or not, who either can't, won't, or merely don't, work must be fed, either in jails or poor houses or out of them, as long as they are allowed to live; and another is that it is acknowledged to have been proved by the experience of the United States, extending over a period of one hundred years, that it is much cheaper to feed Indians than to fight them, besides being a better way to keep up the census returns.

It appears that a late issue of the Canada Gazette contained a proclamation putting in force the act of 1881 in regard to the naturalization of foreign born residents of Canada. As this proclamation makes of non effect the act under which the naturalization of several parties here was effected lately, being issued before the naturalization took place, it is likely that these parties will have to go through the same again under the new act before they can exercise their rights as citizens of Canada.

STOCK NOW COMPLETE.

DRY GOODS—Full lines in cottons, calicoes, dress goods, doties, tweeds, flannels, blankets, carpets, linens, silks, muslins, crapes, corsets, carpets, oilcloths, quilts, shawls, laces, edgings, trimmings, collars, cuffs, knitted wools, a host of gloves, braces, silk ties, handkerchiefs, boot laces, small wares, buttons, tapes, spoons, etc., etc., etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Full stock women's, misses', children's, boys' and men's.

HATS AND CAPS—In men's and boys'; all styles and prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—All to hand; latest patterns and styles in men's, youth's and boys.

HARDWARE—Good stock.

TINWARE—Grand display.

GROCERIES—Staple and fancy; large stock.

CROCKERY—Immense stock and fine assortment.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Complete.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT—This department is now in full operation, with lots of work ahead. Parties ordering had better do so ahead to save disappointment.

STOVES—Not yet to hand, but will be got here whether boat comes or not.

REMEMBER that we have an immense stock in all lines, all fresh and stylish goods, and marked at prices to suit the times.

JNO. A. McDUGALL & CO.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which will be sold at

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST FALL, NOT WITHSTANDING THE HIGH FREIGHT;

The stock on hand includes

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety and at bottom prices—Men's double-lined Overshoes and Felt Boots, Ladies' and Children's Overshoes.

A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Which are going off rapidly.

DRY GOODS & READY-MADE CLOTHING

All styles and prices.

20 BOTTOM FIGURES THROUGHOUT.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CUREY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Bag to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTENT WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Burbank's river improvement party start down stream to-day to commence the work of clearing the steamboat channel of boulders all the way down to Prince Albert. The party comprises about twelve men, and the outfit is carried on two barges or scows. The largest barge is twelve feet in width by fifty in length, and is the one to be used in the removal of boulders. It is fitted with hoisting machinery at the fore part, consisting of a heavy wooden triangle hinged to the scow at the base, fitted with a pulley at the apex and a strong roller half way down. The grappling irons used for pulling up the rock are at the end of a rope which passes over the pulley at the apex of the triangle and is carried back to the scow where heavy purchase can be applied to it. Another rope with pulley blocks runs from the apex of the triangle to a secure hold on the scow, so that when a stone is raised out of the water by the grappling apparatus to the point of the triangle which overhangs the water the second rope and pulley may swing the point of the triangle with the rock back over the deck of the scow, where the rock can be dropped, and the operation repeated until a load has been obtained, when it can be taken to deep water and dumped. The outfit also comprises blasting apparatus for reducing the larger stones to a size suitable for handling, tin cartridges of blasting powder being used in preference to dynamite. The scow is provided with two anchors to hold her in the rapids, where most of her work will be, and grousers to keep her solid in one spot. The grousers are two sharp pointed square posts, one on each side of the scow, fitted in a strong frame work, points downwards, with an attachment of cog wheels and segments, by which they can be forced into the bottom of the river, so as to keep the boat from swinging from side to side, while the anchors hold her from going down stream. The barge is provided with a blacksmithing outfit, and is fitted with a cabin for the accommodation of the men employed. Mr. Burbank is confident that he can accomplish the work of clearing the channel of boulders this season all the way to Prince Albert.

A scow similar to this is being built at Prince Albert which will work on Cole's falls this summer, and if it accomplishes the work expected of it there the channel will be cleared ready for next seasons operations as far as the forks.

Besides the large boat for removing boulders, a smaller 6x24 feet has been built which will cruise by itself and take the soundings of the river, the fall and rate of current in all the rapids, the position of the islands, and generally collect information to be turned to account in the future improvement of the river.

Mr. Burbank is of opinion that although the improvements proposed on the Saskatchewan at the present time are not sufficiently thorough to altogether answer the purpose which they were intended to serve, it is quite possible by a comparatively small further expenditure to make the river perfectly navigable for ordinary river steamers during the whole season of open water. The great trouble with the river is not so much the presence of boulders—although these are the greatest source of danger—but from shallow places caused by the water being distributed over too wide a surface or in a number of different channels. There is plenty of water in the river at its lowest stage to float steamboats of any possible size, but it requires to be concentrated. To accomplish this object in some places the best plan would be to dredge out a channel and in other and the majority of cases the building of wing dams would be the most advisable method. These latter need not be expensive works, a row of piles being all that would be necessary, for this would be sufficient to form an eddy and this in turn would form a sandbar which would answer all the purposes of a more expensive work. The part of the river at Ft. Pitt and from there to Prince Albert, where sandbars form the chief impediment to navigation, instead of rapids as in this upper portion, is where wing dams would be most useful. There are few or no rocks to take out of the channel, and if it was dredged out one day it would be full the next, but if in the worst places the current were contracted into small space by wing dams it would keep a channel open itself, and no expense would be entailed except a comparative trifle for renewals. Frequently or generally the worst shallows occur at islands where the river is divided into two, three, four or five parts, all of which must necessarily be shallow and are most of them rapid. What is required is that the stream now divided shall be united in one when it would be sufficient for all purposes.

After the present season's operations are over a better estimate can be formed of the improvements necessary and possible, and their probable cost, but Mr. Burbank thinks that with a small steamer such as the Lily, properly fitted with machinery for raising rocks, dredging and pile driving, one season's work would suffice to make the river from Edmonton to the forks navigable during the whole season of open water, and that a further expenditure of four or five thousand dollars a year afterwards would be sufficient

to keep it in that condition. As the water is very low this season, and likely to remain so, there is a first-class opportunity of judging what will be necessary to meet the requirements of future similar seasons.

BOW RIVER.

Chief factor Hardisty returned from Calgary and the end of the track on Monday evening last, having made the round trip in less than eight days. He left Edmonton on the forenoon of Monday, the 23rd inst., at 10 o'clock, with Messrs. Graham and McDonald, and reached Calgary on Wednesday evening. The party left Calgary on Thursday forenoon and reached the end of the track, or the 15th siding, forty-seven miles distant, at 2 p.m. Having seen Messrs. Graham and McDonald off for the east on the flat car of a construction train eastward bound, Mr. Hardisty started back at once, as there was neither grass nor water at the siding, and reached Calgary on Friday morning. He started for Edmonton on Saturday morning and reached the One Pine that night. Camped at the leaving of Battle river on Sunday night and reached Edmonton on Monday night about sunset. The round trip of 494 miles was made in seven days of actual travelling, with the same outfit of horses throughout, all Mr. Hardisty's private property.

Track was laid a couple of miles on this side of the 15th siding when the H.B.Co. party were there, and the grading was almost completed to Calgary. Construction trains were bringing up rails, ties and telegraph poles every two hours, and track was being laid at the rate of from three to three and a half miles a day. The telegraph line was being put up as the track was laid. The contractors intended to allow the track-layers to lay off work on Friday of last week in order to get up an extra supply of ties and rails, with the intention of making a grand effort to lay ten miles on Saturday, and thereby beat all the records. Horses employed on the grading and around the construction were looking jaded, as they had been over-worked in order to finish up the work at the proposed time; the grass was poor and they were obliged to live almost entirely on oats. Many of the graders had finished their contracts, and as all the prairie work was let and they would not go into the mountains there was nothing more for them to do. The company would not transport them east until the 15th of August, the time agreed upon, and in the meantime they were getting hard up. Two men in this fix stole horses and lit out for the boundary line, but were captured at MacLeod, tried and sentenced to four years penitentiary. One grader owning about twenty horse teams expressed his intention of coming to Edmonton to try and dispose of them.

It is confidently expected that the railroad will reach Calgary the 10th inst.

The track passes about two miles north of the Indian reserve at Blackfoot crossing, and making a northward bend does not come on so direct a line to Calgary as the old trail between Calgary and the crossing.

Calgary is very lively and is quite a city of tents, new ones going up every day, but there is no word at present of a town site being surveyed. It is hardly likely that it will be the end of a C.P.R. division. The distance from Medicine Hat is too great for one division and not sufficient for two. The general impression is that Crowfoot creek, near Blackfoot crossing, will be the end of one division, and the Big Hill, Morley or Padmore, at the Gap, the end of the last prairie division.

There was a hard frost at Calgary all the three nights that Mr. Hardisty was there.

Work has been commenced in the rock cuts above Morley. A short time ago five men deserted from a survey party in the mountains, and making a raft of logs started down the river on it. When the raft came near the waterfall three of the men became afraid of running it, jumped off and swam ashore. The other two remained on the raft, went over the fall and were not seen afterwards.

Some plowing has been done at McPherson's coulee, this side of Calgary, apparently with the intention of starting a ranche. The proposed stopping place at Serviceberry creek is still unfinished.

The Royal Mail was met about six miles this side of Serviceberry on Saturday afternoon last. It would probably reach Calgary on Sunday and the end of the track on Monday.

Potatoes at Battle river did not seem to be injured by the frost, and the crops of the Indians and settlers there looked well.

The road from Peace hills to Edmonton was in the best of order, both dry and smooth, and the creeks and swamps very low.

It is the general impression amongst old river men that the present is going to be a season of low water in the Saskatchewan. During all the earlier part of the season the water was high, which is not in the ordinary course, and they think the warm weather which prevailed then melted the greater part of the snow so that little remains now, leaving the rise of water to depend altogether on the summer rainfall.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—5 set double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 Canadian mare, 1 iron-bound cart and harness, 5 double blankets. Apply at the Rev. D. C. Sanderson's, to G. HERMAN PARLOW.

TO LET, on reasonable terms, at Ft. Saskatchewan, about 400 yards from police barracks, a four roomed house with frame kitchen attached. Would do either for a store or dwelling house, with convenient stable and outhouses. Apply to Robt. Belcher, Ft. Saskatchewan.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—The Calgary ferry is situated about a mile below the mouth of Nose creek. Travellers should leave the trail before it descends into the valley of Nose creek and keep on the bench land close to the river until the ferry is reached. Rates moderate. Special terms made with large outfits.

ROYAL MAIL passenger, express and fast freight line, making fortnightly trips between Edmonton and the end of the track, via Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer city and Calgary. The first stage of the above line will leave Edmonton on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock a.m. For particulars as to passenger, express and freight rates apply to McPHERSON & COLEMAN, proprietors. Office in the Bulletin building, Edmonton.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 366 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

WM. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, ranche supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranche, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyld, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on August 19th.

BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand, and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

RESTAURANT.—F. Pagerie has opened a restaurant in Jas. McDonald's building, opposite Frank Oliver's store, and solicits a share of the patronage of his friends and the public generally. Meals at all hours—50c each, 10 for \$4.50, and 20 for \$9. Pies, cakes and bread always on hand and for sale.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

The undersigned beg to announce to the public of Edmonton and vicinity that they are about to open up a business as

GENERAL MERCHANTS

In the above name, at the store in the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

By keeping always on hand a good stock of first class articles at the lowest possible figures, and by strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to obtain a fair share of public patronage.

Our stock of goods is now open and ready for inspection, and we trust all our friends will favor us with a call.

JOHN SINCLAIR,
CHAS. SUTTER,
COLIN FRASER.

Edmonton, 9th July, 1883.

LOCAL.

TRAVELLERS from the south complain greatly of the rates charged on the Calgary ferry and certainly they do look a little steep. They are 50c for a person on foot, \$1 for single rig, \$1.50 for double rig, and 25c additional for every passenger in such rig. Passengers' baggage over one hundred pounds weight is also charged for. These are the rates allowed in the charter granted by his honor the lieutenant-governor, which charter covers five miles of the river each way. There are evil minded persons who allege that the reason of such high rates being allowed is that the august Edgar is interested in the company which owns the ferry. We take this opportunity of hurling the base allegation back at the head of the baser allegator, in a manner, as it were, so to speak, if we are allowed the expression.

CONSIDERING where it comes from the following criticism of the BULLETIN is probably the most complimentary of the many which it has received. Old country papers are not usually disposed to look upon things Canadian with a favoring eye, and the admission on the part of a London daily that the BULLETIN is not only worthy of an existence but a creditable publication, is as good a certificate of merit as a half column puff in an ordinary Canadian or United States paper would be. The London dailies are acknowledged to beat the world, and when one of these, and by no means the most insignificant one, condescends to say even mildly complimentary things of this "dirty little sheet" those who are responsible for its existence may be excused for purring a little to themselves: "Probably the smallest paper in the world is the Edmonton Bulletin, published in the remote North-West of Canada. It consists of four pages, two of which would make exactly half a page of The Evening News. Each page contains four narrow columns, and the paper is as neatly printed as if it had been produced by a first-rate London publisher. It is also brightly edited, and, what is perhaps the oddest thing of all, has a fair display of advertisements, a column being, of course, devoted to the inevitable cheap draper, with his "new and seasonable goods." The small size of the Edmonton Bulletin is owing, probably, to the difficulty of getting paper out to the remote spot at which it is printed."—Evening News, June 13th.

On Thursday night of last week Mrs. Brazeau, who lives at Long lake, about a mile from D. Noyes' place, was awakened by two Indians trying to cut open the door of the house, with the intention of coming in. She asked them what they wanted when they replied that they only wanted food and shelter. Mistrusting their intentions she replied that they had better not come in as there was a white man there who was death on Indians. They went away after a short time, and as soon as they were gone Mrs. Brazeau and Mrs. Bellecourt, with the two children of the latter, who were the only occupants of the house, went over to D. Noyes' place and camped there, fearing to remain alone in the house. In the morning a half-breed named Abram, who lives at D. Noyes', went over to the house and found that it had been ransacked and the provisions taken out. While he was there an Indian came up armed with a gun but making no hostile demonstrations. In the evening of the same day one of D. Noyes' boys went over near to the house and saw an Indian lurking in the bush, watching the house with a gun in his hand. When the Indians were trying to get into the house Mrs. Brazeau heard them speaking to each other, not to make much noise for fear of awakening the old woman. She also heard them speaking of her son John who is interpreter for the police, and who interpreted at the council on Thursday last, saying that he had spoken too much. Mrs. Brazeau fears that for some fancied wrong done the Indians by her son they desire to take revenge on her.

Herald, July 21st: Mr. Wadsworth, inspector of Indian agencies, has arrived in town. The frame of Coleridge & Co.'s mill at Turtle lake, is now up. Col. Richardson was to hold court at Battleford on the 25th of July and at Prince Albert on the 2nd of August. The meteorological observatory at Battleford has ceased operations for the time being. The telegraph line between Battleford and Grizzly Bear is in working order. A McConnell, of Qu'Appelle, has secured the contract for constructing the missing link of the telegraph line between Touchwood hills and Humboldt, by the end of August. The last mail towards the east was timed to reach Stobart twelve hours after the mail had left for Troy, and consequently would have to remain there until next trip. Big Bear, with twenty-five lodges, arrived at Battleford on July 20th from the south and will go to Pitt. Lucky Man, who arrived with him with fifteen lodges, will settle in the Eagle hills. Sixty-five lodges came in altogether. Pia Pot left Maple creek and went to Qu'Appelle. Little Pine, or probably more properly Little Poplar refused to come north with the others and went south of the line, but had returned to the north side again at last accounts. Thirty two oxen are being brought in for distribution amongst the reserves.

CANADA WEST.

Beef is quoted at 15c to 25c per pound in Winnipeg; red Fife wheat at 90c to \$1.25; carpenters' wages \$2 to \$3 per day; teamsters wages \$25 to \$30 per month with board; laborers' wages \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day; poplar wood \$5 to \$6 per cord; stove coal \$15.50 per ton.

In accordance with the North-West territories act, 1880, the government have provided forms of oaths of office, etc., for members of the North-West council. An order has been passed empowering the lieutenant-governor in council or the lieutenant-governor, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly, to make ordinances in relation to the following subjects: The establishment and tenure of territorial offices, and the appointment and payment of territorial officers; the establishment maintenance and management of prisons in and for the N.W. territories; municipal institutions in the territories, subject to any legislation by the parliament of Canada heretofore or hereafter to be enacted; the issue of shop, auctioneer, and other licenses, except for the sale of intoxicating liquors, in order to the raising of a revenue for territorial or municipal purposes; the solemnization of marriage in the territories; the administration of justice, including the constitution, organization and maintenance of territorial courts of civil jurisdiction; the imposition of punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for enforcing any territorial ordinance; property and civil rights in the territories, subject to any legislation by the parliament of Canada on these subjects; generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the territories.

A fire broke out in Winnipeg on the night of June 29th in a storehouse belonging to J. H. Ashdown and situated some distance in rear of his salesrooms on Main street. The fire brigade was on hand shortly, but the building was too far gone before their arrival to allow of their subduing the flames. Word was passed that the building contained powder, and a number of kegs and cans were carried out by the firemen, but before it was all removed the flames had increased to such an extent that it was impossible to enter the building and remove the remainder of the explosive. The crowd which had gathered around were told of their danger but would not go away, and in a few minutes a heavy explosion occurred which entirely shattered the burning building, broke a great many windows, did other damage to buildings in the vicinity and injured nineteen persons more or less severely. One named George Seale, a member of the Garry lacrosse club, died within a few hours, also W. Sinclair, employed by Stalker & Hutchings. J. Youill, electrician, and J. S. Chamberlayne, of Belleville, were in a dangerous state at last accounts. The chief and assistant chief of the fire brigade were badly though not dangerously injured. Mr. Arnett, whose premises were damaged somewhat by the explosion, threatens to sue Mr. Ashdown for damages, the latter having the powder which caused the trouble on his premises contrary to law.

MacLeod Gazette: The North-Western stock association has petitioned the minister of the interior not to reduce the number of police stationed at MacLeod for fear of Indian depredations. The order for the abandonment of Ft. Walsh has been received. A special survey should be made in stock raising districts by which road allowances of more than the ordinary width would be left leading to all streams for convenience in watering stock, which could pasture on the dry uplands but must come to the streams to drink, and being very wild and running in large bodies would be liable to injury by being crowded within an ordinary road allowance. Dr. F. X. Gard, appointed medical agent for treaty 7, has arrived from Montreal. Three Chinamen have arrived in MacLeod. The South Piegan Indians are right in on horse stealing. Sergeant-major Howe, of the police, has been promoted to be an inspector. Thirty of the police have been supplied with duck trousers, the regular outfits having failed to connect. F. Wachter, late of Stand Off, who sold out his ranch there and left on a visit to Germany, was interviewed in Winnipeg by a Free Press reporter, and by the statements made by him on that occasion he has drawn down the wrath of the inhabitants of MacLeod upon his head; he said that the soil generally was gravelly and poor and not well suited for agricultural purposes. About five hundred calves were branded this season at Pincher creek. The inside of I. G. Baker's store is decorated with union jacks. Prof. Dawson, of the geological survey, has gone into the mountains west of MacLeod. The loss of stock on the Cochrane range is admitted to be greater than was supposed last winter. A man died recently at Medicine Hat from the effects of a rattlesnake bite; this is the second victim. The office of assistant inspector of Indian farms has been abolished, and J. J. McHugh is temporarily out of a job. Papers arrive from Winnipeg in seven days. The new plant for the Gazette has arrived and will be utilized as soon as a building can be secured on the new town site.

The sale of government land south of the railway line and in the mile belt which was a failure in Winnipeg has been opened again in Brandon with no better results. The voracious speculator is gorged at last.

P. McCarthy, an old man settled near Qu'Appelle, was murdered recently in his shanty and the body dragged to a neighboring bluff. It was found there by neighbors, who had missed McCarthy at his work, and was partially decomposed. The finders notified the police at Regina. No arrests had been made at last accounts. The murdered man had a wife and family near London, Ont.

Prince Albert Times, June 27: The bishop of Saskatchewan, Revs. J. A. Mackay, J. Flett, G. Mackay and W. Newton, and Messrs. L. Clark, T. McKay, S. C. Elliot and W. V. MacIse, are created one body politic and corporate by the name of the University of Saskatchewan. Wet mail matter is a fruitful cause of complaint. The H.B.Co. intend to keep a stock of Edmonton lumber on hand. A Presbyterian manse is to be erected at a cost of \$4,000.

Prince Albert Times, July 4: The planer for the H.B.Co. saw mill has arrived. John Clark, owner of 2,000 acres of land five miles from Saskatoon has five acres under crop. A runaway horse was killed recently by one of the broken shafts of the buggy to which he was attached running into his side. Building operations are brisk. Two lots were sold recently on the main street at an advance of 300 per cent. on last year's prices. Rev. A. Whiteside, Methodist missionary, on leaving for eastern Canada was presented with a silver tea set and card receiver.

MacLeod Gazette, July 14: River fordable at MacLeod. Big Bear and band have gone north from Maple creek in charge of the police. Five buffalo were killed recently east of Medicine Hat, and numerous bands have been seen in the same neighborhood. The citizens of MacLeod fired addresses and anvils at and in honor of lieutenant-governor Dewdney, during his recent visit there; he gave them all the whiskey permits they wanted, but they had to do without representation in the North-West council just the same. The steamboat lately launched at the coal banks is named the Baroness after the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who is a shareholder in the company who built her. The town is flooded with new comers from the railroad. Frost visited different sections of the country one night in the first week of July, doing some damage to potatoes. Ontario men from Huron and Bruce are arriving in Calgary. Winder & Co. have opened out a large branch establishment at Calgary under the management of G. C. King, late of I. G. Baker & Co. There is a gospel tent at Calgary. Chas. Imbloan was discharged from a survey party near Medicine Hat on the 5th of June. He was given six biscuits and a pound of ham and turned loose to find his way to that city as best he might. He was found on the 28th of June, about two miles above the mouth of the Bow river, with no clothing on but his trousers. He had subsisted all this time on grasshoppers, prickley pears, and young birds which he found in their nests, but was nearly dead. The person who found him applied to the police at Medicine Hat and to a survey party working near there for provisions for the man, but was refused in both cases. An hotelkeeper in Medicine Hat finally took charge of him. A prairie fire was recently started near Freeze Out. A tornado occurred at Medicine Hat on July 2nd, causing the proposed sports to be postponed. Many small houses and tents were blown down, two barges loaded with coal were sunk, and the small steamboat was in great danger. The total loss is estimated at five thousand dollars. A telegram received at Benton from Ft. Assiniboine, on the 4th of July, said that Major Ilges was surrounded by Crees on Milk river and had sent for reinforcements. Two Stony Indians were recently sentenced to six months imprisonment for killing a cow and steer near Pincher creek. An Indian named Good Young Man received ten months for killing a calf near the Piegan reserve. Two Blood Indians received a year in guard room for killing a cow near Ft. Kipp. C. Cameron, F. Watson, and J. Macdonald were committed for trial on a charge of stealing a number of articles from the Oxley ranche company on Willow creek. Star Child, reputed murderer of Grayburn, and Man-who-takes-the-Knife, Blood Indians, were committed for trial on a charge of horse stealing. The police advertise the marks on twenty horses recovered from thieves, with a view to finding the owners.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, August 3rd, 1883. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	80	47
Sunday,	81	40
Monday,	76	43
Tuesday,	78	44
Wednesday,	81	44
Thursday,	77	44
Friday,	72	51

Barometer falling, 27.875.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY,

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work. A perfect fit guaranteed. Repairing promptly executed.

LUKE KELLY.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY
(Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

F. WHITE,
Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

H. W. MCKENNEY,

(for A. L. Ashdown)

GENERAL MERCHANT.

A complete assortment of goods; must be sold at once.

Edmonton, July 14th, 1883.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE
STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office. Terms easy. Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

CASH IS OUR MOTTO.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

We are selling goods cheaper than any other first-class establishment in the North-West. An examination of the goods is sufficient evidence to prove this assertion. Our stock is composed of staple articles required in this country.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

If prices not satisfactory, no offence if purchases not made.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

CHEAP CASH STORE.